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The gsmSCF is arranged to control a call in the gsmSSF of
the visited network, based on a request for instructions
transmitted from the gsmSSF to the gsmSCF.

5   The MSC is connected to a base station subsystem (BSS)
which is radio-connected to the MS.

According to the preferred embodiment, an IN service trader
10   function (STF) is added to the home network of the MS.
However, alternatively, the STF may be located in the
visited network or generally on the signaling link between
the visited network and the home network.

15   The STF may be a function provided in the HLR or may be
arranged as a separate network element connected to the
HLR. The STF may also communicate with the HLR via a
service controller, e.g. a CAMEL Service Environment (CSE)
in the GSM system, or may be implemented in association
20   with such a service controller. The STF stores and updates
locations of distributed IN services. Furthermore, an
information about networks and service control points
(SCPs) to which IN services have been downloaded may be
contained in the STF. Additionally, the STF may provide a
25   function for searching an IN service based on other
criteria such as a subscriber language of the MS.

According to a first example of the preferred embodiment,
the subscriber's service sets are checked by the HLR, when
30   a location update procedure is performed between the HLR
and the VLR of the visited network, or at least when the
visited network has changed since the last location update.

Based on the IN service information returned from the STF,
the HLR updates its service trigger information such as the
CSI in the subscriber data, and supplies it to the VLR of
the visited network. Thereby, the MSC of the visited
5   network may obtain the corresponding updated subscriber
service trigger information from its VLR, such that a
required IN service can be executed at the visited network.
The IN service may have been already downloaded to the
visited network at an earlier time. In this case, the
10 service is downloaded and configured to the service
controller, e.g. CSE, of the visited network. Several
possibilities exist for the implementation: manual operator
service management actions may be provided, the home
network may calculate an amount of roamers or an amount of
15 triggerings from a particular visited network and may
initiate downloading actions to transfer the service logic
from the service controller of the home network to a
service controller of the visited network. Then, the STF is
udated and starts providing addresses of the new service
20 controller to e.g. the HLRs.

The IN service may as well be downloaded in the course of a
triggering or location update. This can be done e.g. during
location updating, as long as it is fast enough. Then, the
25 address to the downloaded IN service is provided.
Alternatively, if downloading cannot be performed fast
enough, the service logic is downloaded by the home network
after a location update, and the triggers are then
separately updated at a later stage in the HLR and the
30 visited network by the home network.

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Fig. 2 shows a transmission and processing diagram of the
corresponding signaling performed between the VLR, HLR and
STF according to the first example of the preferred
embodiment.

5

When a location update request is received by the HLR from
the VLR, the HLR transmits an IN service request to the STF
in order to initiate a check of the respective IN services
triggered for the corresponding MS. The IN service request

10   may comprise one or a plurality of service identifiers each
specifying predetermined attributes describing a respective
IN service. These attributes may comprise e.g. a user
language, a visited network identity, an actual time and
date, a user identity, a service price, a service price

15   limit, and the like. The STF may also determine the service
address based on the number of references given per service
and service controller. Thereby, the load can be
distributed in an even manner among alternative service
controllers. The CSE could be internally distributed so as

20   to comprise several entities or nodes to which the service
logic has been distributed. However, from the MSC's point
of view, it can be observed as a single entity

The STF performs an IN service check and returns a location

25   or identification information concerning IN services
suitable for the present location of the MS to the HLR. In
particular, the information may concern the corresponding
nearest IN services and may at least contain the
corresponding gsmSCF address and service key.

30

Based on the received IN service information, the HLR
updates its trigger information, i.e. the CSI in the